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Comm
- main computer and for displaying a visual display to the user, said remote display device featuring a remote radiowave receiver for receiving said display signals, said remote display device lacking a CPU; and
- (c) a remote input platform for receiving input data from the user and for transmitting said input data to said main computer, said remote input platform featuring a remote radiowave transmitter for transmitting said input data, said remote input platform lacking a CPU.
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REMARKS

Reconsideration of the above-identified application in view of the amendments above and the remarks following is respectfully requested. A clean copy of the disclosure is attached in keeping with the examiner's request. This is done in order to overcome problems associated with copying and does not constitute addition of new material.

Claims 1-17 are in this case. Claims 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14-17 have been rejected under § 102 (e), second paragraph as being anticipated by Yiu (6,008,777), hereinafter Yiu. Claims 3,4,6, and 7 have been rejected as being unpatentable over Yiu and Yen (5,880,721) hereinafter Yen. Claim 13 has been rejected as being unpatentable over Yiu and Hare et al. (6,084,638) hereinafter Hare.

The claims before the Examiner are directed toward a remote display device for a computer and towards a system for remote interaction with a user.

§ 102(e) Rejections

The examiner has rejected claims 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14-17 under § 102 (e) as being anticipated Yiu. The applicant respectfully suggests that these rejections are based upon confusion over the term "TV (television)" as used by Yiu and the phrase "remote display device" as used in the present invention.

A TV is an analog device capable of relatively low resolution video display. Even HDTV (High Definition Television) has low resolution when compared to state of the art computer monitors. Therefore, the teachings of Yiu require scale conversion and a digital to analog conversion in order to permit display of PC data (which is digital) on a TV (which is an analog device). This conversion is clearly taught by Yiu in the disclosure (Column 4; lines 28-36):

“Local PC interface unit **201** includes converter circuitry, such as for example a scan converter (not shown) that converts the video signal 241 from a standard computer video format for display on a computer monitor 215 to any format suitable for display on an ordinary TV, such as for example a National Television Standard Committee (NTSC) format, a phase alternation by line (PAL) format, a high definition television (HDTV) format, or the like.” (emphasis added)

The signal transferred to the HDTV according to Yiu's teachings will have to be scaled and converted from digital to analog and then from analog to digital, using the analog interface of such a TV.

Thus, it is clear that Yiu recognizes the inherent difference between computer video format and TV video format. There is neither a hint nor a suggestion in the teachings of Yiu that display of PC data on a remote device other than a television is included within the scope of the invention. In fact, Yiu's claims 1 and 10 specifically require the use of a TV for display. Since Yiu's claims 1 and 10 are the only independent claims in that patent, it is clear that every conceivable embodiment of the teachings of Yiu must include a TV for remote display of PC data.

In contrast, the teachings of the present invention (page 9; lines 1-11) require neither conversion, nor a TV:

"In addition, remote A/V display device 18 preferably also features a video expander 22 for expanding the compressed video signals for display on a screen 24. The type of video expander 22 and the type of screen 24 would depend upon the type of remote A/V display device 18 and could easily be selected by one of ordinary skill in the art. Examples of screen 24 include but are not limited to any type of flat screen including a plasma screen or an LCD (liquid crystal display), a CRT (cathode ray tube) monitor, a computer monitor or any other type of video display monitor. Thus, remote A/V display device 18 enables visual data such as a GUI (graphical user interface), other graphics or images, or a video stream, to be displayed to the user." (emphasis added)

This paragraph clearly illustrates the inherent difference between the teachings of Yiu and those of the present invention. In the present invention, the PC's desktop is captured in its digital form and compressed. Compression is digital by definition. The compressed data is then transferred as a radio frequency transmission to a display device that is capable of displaying PC resolution video. The applicant respectfully suggests that it is abundantly clear to one ordinarily skilled in the art that the phrase "'CRT monitor" refers to a CRT computer monitor, and not to a television. This assertion is clearly supported by claim 9 which refers to "...a plasma screen, a LCD (liquid crystal display) screen, and a CRT (cathode ray tube) screen." as possible examples of the screen of claim 8. Claim 8 describes a screen as part of the remote display device of claim 1. The remote display device of claim 1 is for "...receiving display signals directly from the local video card...". Therefore it is clear that no digital/analog conversion is involved and that the remote display device of claim 1 is not a TV.

The applicant respectfully asserts that the "remote display device" of claim 1 of the present invention is clearly not a TV and that the present invention is therefore novel and non-obvious with respect to the prior art teachings of Yiu. Since the applicant has successfully traversed the 102(e) objection with respect to claim 1, it follows that the 102(e) objections with respect to claims 2, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12 have also been traversed since these claims depend from claim 1.

With respect to claims 14 and claims 15-17 which depend from it, the applicant relies upon a similar rationale to traverse the examiner's objections. The examiner points out that Yiu teaches a computer that generates "both television and computer video outputs". The applicant agrees with this analysis. The present invention teaches a computer which does not, and has no need to, generate television video outputs. The applicant respectfully suggests that this difference is both novel and non-obvious in the context of remote display devices. The examiner's 102 (e) objections to claim 14, and claims 15-17 which depend from it, are therefore traversed.

In order to expedite the prosecution, the applicant has amended claims 1, 8, and 14 in order to further emphasize the fundamental difference between the teachings of the present invention and the teachings of Yiu. As detailed hereinbelow, all of the amendments are supported by the specification and no new material is being introduced.

In claim 1 the phrase "a video compressor communicating with said local video card" finds support in the specification on page 11 line 3 ""Main computer 14 preferably includes a video display card 14 which is connected to an A/V compressor 46 for compressing the video data..." and by item 46 in figure 1. Similarly, in clause (a) of claim 1, addition of the word compressed is supported by items 46 and 22 (compressor and expander respectively) in figure 1.

In claim 8, the word compressed has been added in (i) and the word expanded has been added in (ii) relying on support from items 46 and 22 (compressor and expander respectively) in figure 1. The function of these components is explained on page 11, lines 5-15

" Main computer 14 preferably includes a video display card 44 which is connected to an A/V compressor 46 for compressing the video data, both of which are preferably located within a main computer box 13. Main computer 14 sends display instructions for displaying video information on remote A/V display device 18 to video display card 44. Video display card 44 then renders the instructions as video display signals suitable for a monitor such as screen 24. The signals are then compressed by A/V compressor 46. After compression, the signals are sent as radiowaves by an ISM band SP² transmitter 48. The transmitted radiowaves are then received by ISM band receiver 20, expanded by video expander 22 and displayed by screen 24 as previously described.

Similarly, the phrase "(iv) a video compressor communicating with at least one of said plurality of video cards." added to claim 14 is supported by figure 1 which shows two video display cards 44 and 74, one of which (44) is in communication with video compressor 46. The function of these components is described on page 4 line 14 to page 5 line 6. Addition of the word compressed to claim 14 (b) finds support in the specification as described hereinabove.

The applicant respectfully suggests that claims 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14-17 are now in condition for allowance. Prompt notice of allowance is earnestly solicited.

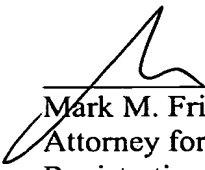
§ 103(a) Rejections

The Examiner has rejected claims 3,4,6 and 7 under § 103(a) as being obvious with respect to Yiu and Yen. The examiner has rejected claim 13 as being obvious with respect to Yiu and Hare.

Because claims 3,4,6, 7 and 13 all depend from claim 1, which is now in condition for allowance, the examiner's arguments are moot. Therefore, prompt notice of allowance of these claims is also earnestly solicited.

In view of the above remarks and amendments it is respectfully submitted that independent claims 1 and 14, and hence dependent claims 2-13 and 15-17 are in condition for allowance. Prompt notice of allowance is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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